

JAPANESE TROOPS ESCORT PRESIDENT TO LEGATION; REAL GOVERNMENT IN SHANGHAI!

Leaders Make This Port Center For Administration And Punitive Expedition!

GEN. FENG KUO-CHANG ANNOUNCES HE WILL FIGHT TO FINISH FOR THE REPUBLIC!

FALL OF KONIUUKHY SHOWS EARNEST OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Are After Lemberg Because
Of Political And Stra-
tegical Importance

8,564 PRISONERS

Reverse Sends Hindenburg
And Ludendorff Hurrying
To Austrian Center

AMPLE SUPPLIES

Record Bombardment Taken
As Proof Russians Not
Wanting For Shells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 2.—(By wireless).—
A Russian official communique an-
nounces that capture of Koniuukhy,
164 officers and 8,400 men, as the
result of an attack made on the
Austro-German positions.

The German official communique
issued yesterday evening reported that
the Russian attack has not collapse-
d, as previously reported. It says
that Russian attacks near Koniuukhy
and between the Zlota-Lipa and the
Narajovka have occasioned new en-
gagements.

The news of the Russian offensive
has been received with joy in London
and Paris. Koniuukhy is twenty miles
west of Tarnopol. The opinion is
generally expressed that the Russian
objective is Lemberg, the capture of
which would be of great strategic
and political importance.

While the Russian losses were ap-
parently heavy, the statement made
in the German official communique
that they were unsurpassed in any
previous fight is intended specially for
consumption in Petrograd. The fact
that Marshal von Hindenburg and
Quartermaster-General Ludendorff are
visiting Austrian headquarters shows
the importance the German High
Command attaches to General Brusil-
off's move.

Petrograd, July 1.—A Russian official
communique reports that, in the direc-
tion of Zolotichov and Brzezany, there
has been an intense artillery battle.
The communique mentions no infantry
attacks. We destroyed an enemy
train on the Rumanian front.

The Turks launched a series of at-
tacks near Bistan. We pursued them
north-west of Sorene and reached
Lake Zeriber and engaged the enemy
defending the Pendvin road.

Copenhagen, July 1.—The corres-
pondent of the German newspaper
Lokalanseiger reports that the
Russian attacks near Stanislaw were
much more violent than officially re-
ported. The artillery bombardment
was even more violent than before the
Revolution and he is convinced that
the Russians possess ample supplies
of ammunition.

Julean Arnold To Be Here This Month

Mr. Julean Arnold, American
Commercial Attaché, will arrive in
Shanghai July 4, accompanied by
his clerk and will open office at the
Astor House for the remainder of
the month. His office hours will be
from 9 o'clock until 11 each morn-
ing. Mr. Arnold urges that those
desiring interviews apply to him at
as early dates as possible and not
wait until the end of his stay. In-
variably in the past he has received
requests for information after
leaving Shanghai.

The Weather

Very cloudy and hot weather, with
local thunderstorms. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
92.9 and the minimum 79.7, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 87.3 and
67.5.

Fall Of Lens Is Inevitable And Near at Hand, States French Official Message

Every Yard British Gain Is Menace to German Line;
Haig Takes 8,686 Prisoners, Many Guns in June

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday
evening: There has been considerable
enemy artillery work in the
valley of the Scarpe, in the neigh-
borhood of Lens and northward of
the River Lys.

During June, we captured 8,686
Germans, including 175 officers, 67
guns, including two of heavy caliber,
102 trench-mortars, 345 machine-
guns and great quantities of other
material.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today:
We carried out a successful raid
eastward of Hargicourt. Enemy
raiders reached our trenches, east-
ward of Loos, but were quickly
driven out.

It is the First Army, under
General Sir Henry Sinclair-Horne,
which is gradually wiping out the
Lens salient.

Paris, July 2.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday evening
reported: In the Cerny to Ailles
sector, the big caliber shell bombard-
ment redoubled in intensity towards
the end of the night and, shortly
afterwards, a very violent attack was
made by the enemy, east of Cerny,
on a few of our positions, on both
sides of the Ailles to Paisy road.
The enemy occupied a line of
trenches, levelled by shells, which
had been evacuated by us.

Our concentrated artillery fire
wrought great havoc on the enemy,
who, despite all their efforts, were

unable to push their attack further.
The artillery contest continued very
actively in this sector throughout
the day.

There was intermittent artillery
fighting elsewhere, which was livelier
on the left of the Meuse, in the
vicinity of Hill 304 and Mort Homme.
The communique this afternoon
reported: There has been very
active reciprocal artillery fighting
in the Cerny-Ailles sector.

We made a brisk counter-attack,
yesterday evening, on both sides of
the Ailles to Paisy road and threw
back the Germans beyond the
trench-line which they occupied yester-
day. The re-captured ground is
covered with corpses, testifying to
the heaviness of the enemy's losses.

A French semi-official com-
munique states that the fall of Lens
is inevitable and near at hand. The
British progress here, every yard of
which constitutes a really great
menace to the German line, is
apparently arousing anxiety in Ger-
many, for the Higher Command has
found it necessary to issue a state-
ment in which vague references are
made to "rectification" of the Ger-
man line and the very heavy losses
the German artillery are inflicting
on the British.

The statement concludes with the
remark that French national prop-
erty worth millions is being de-
stroyed by the British. The object
of this new concern for French pro-
perty is, of course, obvious.

PETROGRAD GATHERING CALLS FOR ARMISTICE

'Down With Capitalists,' Is Sec-
ond Demand; Demonstration
Not Interfered With

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 1.—Thousands of
people today marched in procession
to the graves of those killed in the
Revolution, bearing numerous ban-
ners inscribed: "Down with the
Capitalists! We want an armistice!"
and similar sentiments. The Cos-
sacks permitted the demonstration.
The Pan-Russian Congress of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
has passed a resolution that the Pro-
visional Government should promul-
gate laws assuring the various Rus-
sian nationalities of the right to dis-
pose of their political future and
proclaiming equal rights for all
tongues, while simultaneously pre-
serving Russian as the official
language.

London, July 2.—Mr. A. M.
Thompson, the Socialist editor of the
Clarion, who is acting as a corres-
pondent of the Daily Mail in Petro-
grad, telegraphs a striking analysis
of the revolutionary movement in
Russia, which, in his opinion, was
directed not only against the Tsar,
but also against the war. He says
that the promoters of the Socialist
conference at Stockholm are merely
visionaries and fanatics who are
unable to distinguish between the
belligerents and pathetically cling
to the idea of universal brotherhood.
They are very likely to offer an easy
prey to German agents at Stockholm.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 5
Per R.V.P. s.s. Simbirsk July 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru July 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Columbia July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 22

SAY HOLLAND FEEDING ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY

British Statistics To U. S. Prove
Export of Enough to Ration
Seven Million Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 2.—With a view to
guiding the United States in the
matter of control of her exports, Great
Britain has supplied America with
evidence that Germany is obtaining
vast quantities of food from Scandi-
navia and Holland. She is receiving
enough oats to supply over seven
million soldiers, or virtually the entire
German army of effectives.

Thus, she received in 1916 about
83,000 metric tons of butter, 116,000
metric tons of meat, 69,000 tons of
pork, 70,000 tons of condensed milk;
30,000 tons of cheese, 46,000 tons of
eggs, 180,000 tons of potato meal,
58,000 tons of coffee, 74,000 tons of
fruit, 12,000 tons of sugar and 215,000
tons of vegetables.

GREECE TOOK LEAD IN BREAKING RELATIONS

Government Orders Criminal
Prosecution of All Leaders
In December Affair

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 2.—An official
communique issued in Berlin gives
the text of the Note the Greek
Minister handed to the German
Government on June 20. It reads:
"In consequence of the happily
effected union of the two Parties in
Greece, which hitherto have been
separated and also to the fact that
several Greek regiments are partici-
pating in the hostilities on the
Balkan front, my Government con-
siders it is no longer possible to
maintain diplomatic relations with
Germany."

The Greek Minister simultaneously
demanded his passports.
Athens, July 1.—The Government
has decided to prosecute criminally all
those persons responsible for the
tragic events last December, not even
excluding Cabinet Ministers.
St. Moritz, July 2.—Constantine and
his family have arrived.

1776—Spirit Of The Fourth Of July—1917



Germans See Threat To Destroy Nation In Lt. George's Speech

Cologne Gazette Accordingly
Appeals For Endurance Of
Further Privations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—Most of the Ger-
man newspapers affect to deduce
from the recent speech Mr. Lloyd
George made at Glasgow, that Great
Britain means to destroy Germany
and they regard the Premier's re-
marks concerning colonies as in-
dicating that Germany shall not get
them back. The Vorwaerts also
takes the latter view, while the
Cologne Gazette uses these argu-
ments to urge the people to con-
tinue to endure privations and dis-
tress.

Sure Of Own Death, Airman Rams Enemy

British Flyer, With Machine On
Fire, Brings Down Famous
German, Reissinger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 2.—Reporting
on the death of the famous airman
Reissinger, the Frankfurter Zeitung
states that, in his last fight, he set
the machine of his British opponent
ablaze, but the latter, seeing that he
was unable to escape death, rammed
Reissinger's machine, with the result
that both fell to the earth and were
killed.

Many Events On Program In Celebration Of The 4th

Shanghai Americans And
Their Allied Friends
Have Busy Time Ahead
Of Them Today

Today's the day!
You, Mr. or Mrs. or Miss Loyal
American, of course don't need any re-
minder of the fact, but—just on the
bare possibility that you may have
arisen late or had your attention dis-
tracted by some other phase of the
celebration—pardon this suggestion
that today is the day for that flag to
float out from flagstaff, verandah or
house point.

The decorative feature of the day
was already well under way yester-
day. A detail of American sailors
were busy at the consulate making
things colorful with the flags of the
Allied nations, while many business
houses, hotels and private residences
were preparing their displays.

It's to be a busy day for the patriot
and his friends.

The reception at the American
Consulate will open at 11 o'clock this
morning when Consul-General Sam-
mons and members of the reception
committee will begin receiving. A
cordial invitation has been extended
to Allies, neutrals and all Americans,
including any Americans who may
have only just arrived in Shanghai
and may not have been informed of
the day's program.

No automobiles will be allowed in
that part of Whampoa Road on which
the Consulate is located during the

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Re-
ception at American Consulate
General.

11.25 a.m.—American and
Allied units, S.V.C. and French
Co. form parade at Ewo Fore-
shore.

11.45 a.m.—Military units,
headed by band, reach American
Consulate.

12 noon.—Salute to United
States Consul-General Sammons
as representative of the Presi-
dent. Review of troops. Speech
by American Consul-General.
Introduction of Allied Consul-
General.

1.3 p.m.—Reception at Amer-
ican Club.

3 p.m.—Baseball game at race
course diamond, All-Navy vs.
All-Shanghai for the Challenge
Cup. Concert by Municipal
Band at 2.30.

8 p.m.—Dinner at the Astor
House, to be followed by danc-
ing. Midnight supper on the
Roof Garden.

time of the reception. There will be
no reserved seats for the military
exercisers, except on the elevated stand
in front of the consulate and in the
space roped off for the use of wives of
(Continued on Page 2)

INVITE PRESIDENT HERE TO TAKE UP 'RIGHTFUL OFFICE'

Conference of Leading Men
Makes Definite Decision
To Challenge Peking

S. Y. TONG ADVISES

Commissioner Lu, Doubtful
Before, Proposes Sending
An Expedition

SERVICES LOYAL

Army And Navy Both Vote
For Armed Resistance
To Monarchy

Shanghai will be the seat of the
republican government of China. It
will be the center from which will be
directed the joint army and navy
punitive expedition against the
monarchy. President Li Yuan-hung
will be invited to come to Shanghai
and resume his rightful office here.
Shanghai will refuse to recognize the
monarchy.

These steps were decided on at a
long conference of army and navy
heads and leading men in Shanghai
yesterday. Chen Pi-kwan, republican
minister of the navy; General Lu
Yung-hsuan, Commissioner of Defence,
about whom there had been much
uncertainty, and Admiral C. P. Sali,
commander-in-chief of the navy, were
among those who decided to take this
step.

As for President Li, he has been
released from his imprisonment inside
the Forbidden City and is now in the
Japanese Legation in Peking. A de-
tachment of Japanese troops went in-
side the Palace walls early yesterday
and brought him out. It is definitely
known that he will be allowed to leave
Peking in a few days.

The decision to provide the former
President with a Japanese escort was
reached because it was known those
were the only troops that Chang Hsun's
men would not dare to attack, for the
reason that Chang wants to avoid
trouble with Japan.

Army And Navy Represented

The conference of the Shanghai au-
thorities was attended by Admiral Chen
Pi-kwan, Admiral Sah, Admiral Lin of
the First Squadron, Ma Hung-ih, chief
of staff for Gen. Lu Yung-hsuan and
his accredited representative, Tong-
Shao-yl, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Sun
Hung-yl, former minister of the in-
terior; Mr. Chang Ping-ling, Wang
Chiao-ming, the revolutionist who
made the attempt on the life of the
Prince Regent in 1910; Quo Tai-chi,
former secretary to President Li, and
Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking
Gazette.

The most important subject dis-
cussed was whether a provisional
government should be established
here. This was unanimously decided
against after Mr. Tong had pointed
out that until the monarchy was re-
cognized by the other Powers China
was still a republic and the republic
was the only legal government. If
a provisional government were set up
it would be on a par with the mon-
archy. There would then be a race for
recognition. The wisest step, he said,
would be to transfer the rightful
central government here and to take,
as it were, a change of venue. That
government would remain the only
lawful government until the monarchy
was recognized by the rest of the
world.

Those at the conference were unan-
imous in their decision to fight the
monarchical coup.

"This nation has been committed
irrevocably to a republic and I take it
all loyal Chinese who desire the pro-
gress of the country will oppose the
attempt to restore the Manchu auto-
cracy," said Admiral Chen in his

announcement that the navy never would submit to the dictates of the monarchy.

General Lu's Proposals

Mr. Ma Hung-ieh announced that he was authorized by General Lu Yung-huan to propose the following steps:

The despatch of a punitive expedition against the monarchists.

The establishment of headquarters for the army and navy in Shanghai.

The selection of a meeting place in Shanghai for supporters of the republic.

Dr. Sun declared that it was a life and death struggle not only of the republic but of the entire race against militarism.

"Just think of it!" he exclaimed. "It is no Napoleon or Alexander who has effected this coup but Chang Hsun. If the Chinese people submit to this state of affairs China deserves to be trampled on not only by the great Powers but by minor Powers like Siam."

At the close of the meeting it was decided to take action immediately on the steps decided on and to begin military action at the earliest possible moment.

As soon as the government has been established in Shanghai the dissolved parliament will be re-called and convoked here.

At the same time meetings were being held by the army and navy officers at which the same action was recommended.

Appeal For Fight Issued

The following telegram was then drawn up to be sent to the entire country:

"The Republic has been established for six years and the popular sentiment of the Nation unitedly favors that form of Government. Chang Hsun and the other rebels in their propaganda of brigandage actually placed the youthful emperor of the former Ta Ching Dynasty on the throne on July 1 and effected restoration of the monarchical government."

"We, the officers and members of the Army and Navy, upon learning this news became extremely irritated and highly indignant. With clenched fists and grinding teeth we look towards the North for vindication and revenge for this National disaster."

"We all know that the Union of the five clans of China has done away with all prejudices and suspicion long ago and the special privileges extended by the Republic to the Manchu Imperial Household constituted not only a reasonable act but also one of kindness."

"What cause for vengeance have they? Why should they go so far as to institute this treacherous campaign? Not only our Republic which has been established through the great trials of our 400,000,000 people, will be extinguished, but our very nation, a civilized country in existence for 4,000 years, will be destroyed. Moreover, this coup hinders the progress of humanity and engenders the contempt and even hatred of the world powers. How are we to exist under these circumstances?"

"We, military and naval officers and members, experienced great hardship before we enjoyed the republican form of government. To assist the Republic during her distress is a duty that we cannot neglect."

"We are therefore resolved to stamp out the usurpers, strengthen the foundation of the Nation for eternity and are resolved not to look backward when our movement is once launched."

"We are sure that the Tsuchuns and Shanghaians, as well as the other civil and military authorities, will not be able to look on without giving a hand when the Republic's institutions inaugurated but yesterday by themselves are being mutilated and betrayed by the outlaws."

"We trust they will mobilize and despatch their troops at once to prosecute the righteous war against the north, to punish the usurpers and to prevent the traitors from spreading their influence."

"The time is opportune. The move will not only decide the happiness of our people but also the peace and progress of humanity."

The telegram sent by Admiral Chen on behalf of the navy to President Li on Sunday before the news of the restoration was confirmed as follows:

"The Navy has always held the republican form of state, as determined and laid down in the Provisional Constitution, to be irrevocable. Since the dissolution of Parliament violates the Provisional Constitution the existence of the Republic is endangered. The Navy, therefore, demands the immediate convocation of a legally constituted parliament and the formation of a constitutional government, pending which it is constrained to reserve to itself independence of action."

All Old-Time Ceremony Observed At Audience

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, July 3.—A grand audience was given to Chang Hsun, Liang Tung-yen, Kang Yu-wei and other pro-Manchu monarchists, by Huan Tung, this morning, all wearing peacock feathers, red buttons and yellow jackets. The full ceremony of "kow-tow" was performed in the Emperor's presence.

Feng Kuo-chang To Fight Monarchists To The End

Reuter's Service to The China Press

Shanghai, July 3.—Reuter's Agency learns that Mr. C. H. Chu, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, yesterday wired to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, reminding him of his interview on June 15, when the Vice-President stated that his policy would be to strongly oppose any monarchical movement, support President Li

Yuan-hung, strengthen the relations between the North and South and insist on the country remaining united and that he would use all his influence towards having the political problems agitating the country solved according to law and urging the Vice-President to take punitive action against the restoration of the Monarchy.

Vice-President Feng replied, today, saying that he will fight to the end and will never yield to the monarchists. General Lu Yung-huan, the Military Commissioner for Shanghai and Sungkiang, is also strongly opposing the Monarchy.

The late Premier, General Tuan Chi-jui, is anxiously expected to come out as a leader, for the sake of maintaining the Republic and the unity of the North and South.

Chang Took Sudden Decision

Peking, July 2.—Peking is very peaceful though a section of the populace is showing nervousness. Dragon flags have been hoisted throughout the city, in compliance with an order issued by the police.

The secrecy of the preparations for the coup d'état was so astonishingly maintained that it was at first thought that General Chang Hsun had decided to carry out his well-known ambition on the spur of the moment. This belief was encouraged by the extraordinary hour at which the restoration was effected and also by the fact that General Chang Hsun was present on Saturday night at a reception and theatrical entertainment given by the Kiangsi Guild, which he left after midnight.

It is understood that he then returned home and summoned General Wang Shih-chen, General Wu Ping-hsiang, General Chiang Chao-chung and Mr. Liang Ting-feng and informed them that he intended immediately to restore the Emperor.

Having secured their support, General Chang Hsun then proceeded to the Palace, where the enthronement of the Emperor was carried out, while a deputation went to see President Li Yuan-hung.

Had All Ready Planned

Further information concerning the movement of troops, etc., leads to the conclusion that the preparations for the restoration were made with very great care, though the coup d'état may have been carried out a few days earlier than was at first intended.

General Chang Hsun's object is the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. He is apparently supported by the majority of the military party in Peking and the majority of the Northern Governors.

Feng Kuo-chang is appointed Viceroy of the two Kiang Provinces, in addition to being made Imperial Commissioner for South China.

General Lu Yung-ting is appointed Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces and the other Tsuchuns are appointed Governors, not Viceroys, of their respective Provinces.

A further edict announces the receipt of an alleged petition from Li Yuan-hung, requesting the Emperor to ascend the Throne and asking to be punished for the mismanagement of the affairs of the nation. The Emperor, in his reply, expressed satisfaction with Li Yuan-hung's services, saying that, during this time of crisis, by leading the people to respect the Emperor and to restore the nation to

safety, he has achieved great merit. Li Yuan-hung is created a First Class Duke.

Sole Railway Stock

Peking, July 2.—Detachments of General Chang Hsun's troops have been stationed at Chienmen station and Fengtai, in order to secure all rolling-stock.

Many more appointments and also decorations and privileges are announced. Kang Yu-wei received the privilege of wearing a first class button and also is permitted to ride in a chair, with two bearers, in the Forbidden City, while other supporters are permitted to ride on horseback.

Shen Tsen-chih is appointed President of the Board of Education; Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of the Navy; Lao Nel-hsun, Minister of Justice; Li Sheng-to, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Chan Tien-yu, Minister of Communications and the notorious General Lung Chikwang is appointed Admiral commanding the fleet in Kwangtung.

The Vice-Minister of Finance, Li Shih-hao, is appointed Director-General of the Salt Gabelle, but he, with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and many other officials, has tendered his resignation. Li Ching-hsi, who bolted from Peking when he heard of the restoration, has been offered the post of Grand Commissioner of the Council of Elder Statesmen. Liang Tan-yen assumed office yesterday.

Canton Remains Republican

Canton, July 3.—The Military Governor, General Chen Pin-chun, has issued a proclamation saying that, since the Cantonese are whole-hearted supporters of the Republic, therefore the action of the Monarchists will be rejected and Canton will remain republican. He promises that peaceful conditions shall prevail and advises everybody to follow their normal occupations.

Canton is not surprised at General Chang Hsun's action, but believes that the coup d'état will result in rallying a large number of supporters to southern republicanism.

The Cantonese feel cynical regarding the drama in Peking and pity Huan Tung, but realize that the struggle between the old and new regimes was inevitable.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has never favored the restoration. The people distrust Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, because they believe that, if he had taken action earlier, he would have prevented further trouble.

Japan Won't Interfere

Tokio, July 2.—Only very meager official information of the coup d'état in Peking has reached Tokio up to noon today, so that it is remarked "Japan must be merely a look-on."

The Kokusai Agency is authoritatively informed: "The Chinese must settle their political and administrative affairs without interference or advice from Japan. Nothing could be more dangerous for all concerned than an effort at the present time to direct the course of statesmen who are undoubtedly able and patriotic, though the situation is more complex than ever before."

The assertions made in the Diet, by the political enemies of the Government, that Japan has intrigued in China during the present crisis are absolutely false. Our policy of non-interference in China's internal affairs is absolutely fixed. Viscount Motono, Count Terauchi and the leading statesmen of all factions are fully agreed regarding our future policy."

Specials issued by the newspapers

assert that the Emperor has already abdicated and has appointed a Ministry headed by Hsu Shih-chang, Kang Yu-wei, Feng Kuo-chang and others.

Some well-informed persons are of opinion that there is a possibility of adjustment if the proclamation announcing the restoration includes amnesties and pardons for political offenders, with a Constitution and Parliament and the continuance of all treaties and agreements, while others, equally well-informed, are confident that the Southern element will prove irreconcilable and the present attempt at a re-adjustment will certainly result in a split, with the South centering their Government at Canton, paralysis of trade and stoppage

of all financial assistance to the Central Government from the richest sections in the south. Violence, however, is not anticipated and the situation is judged to hang upon finance.

Tired of Turmoil

Oseka, July 2.—Despite the issue of frequent extras by the newspapers, the news of the revival of the monarchy has been received calmly and the markets are not disturbed. Nevertheless, developments are being keenly watched.

Business interests here are tired of the continual turmoil in China and now, more than ever, desire the establishment of a stable Government. If the new regime fails to maintain order and to ensure the safety of com-

mercial interests with which Oseka is greatly concerned, interference might be advocated.

Foreign Relations Unchanged

Reuter's Service

London, June 2.—Prominent Chinese in London express the opinion that the accession of the Emperor Huan Tung will not cause serious trouble and the change is not likely to alter China's foreign relations.

Ni Shih-chung Also To Fight Monarchy, Chinese Report

(From The Chinese Press)

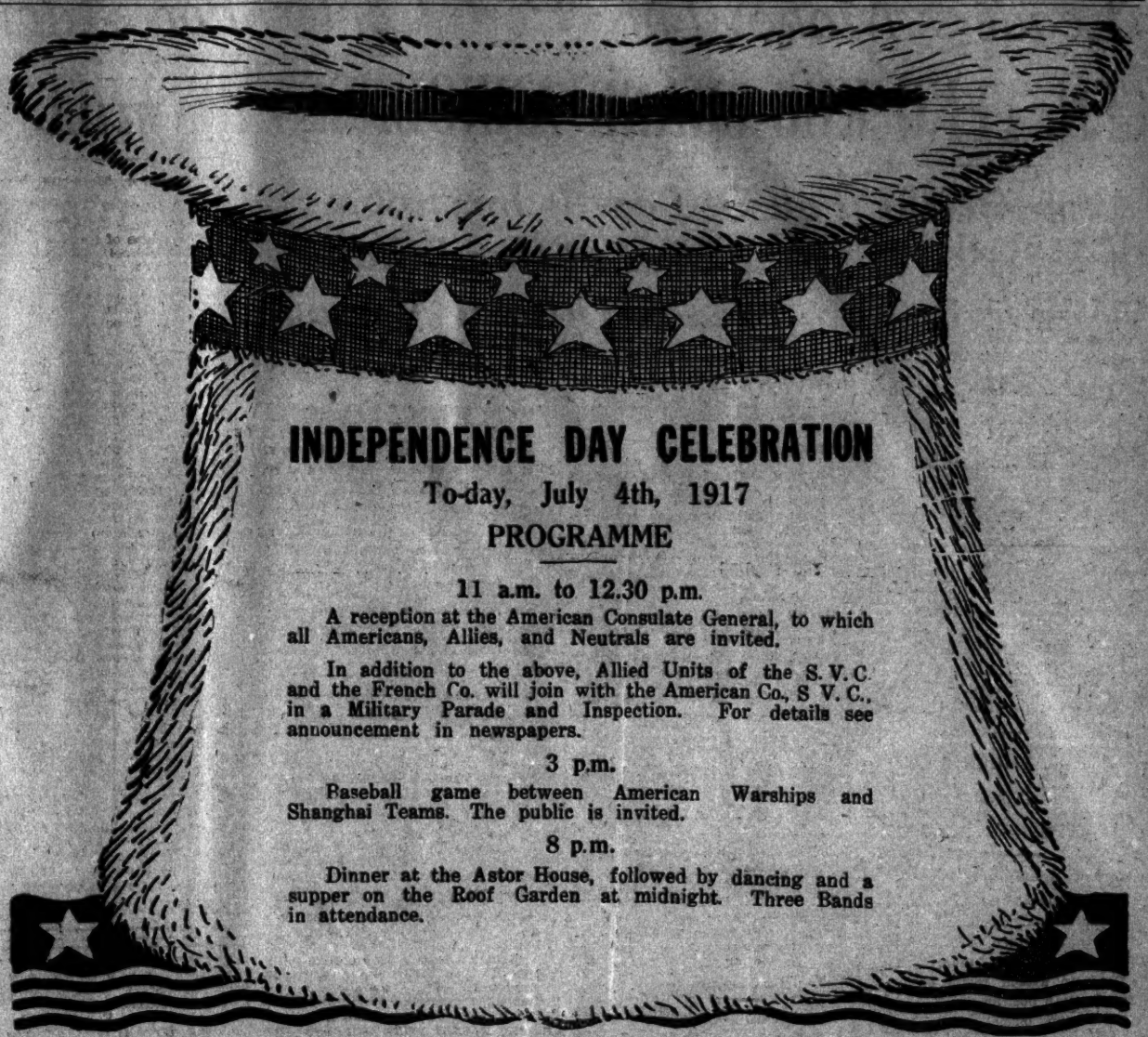
A report to the National Herald

says Ni Shih-chung, Tsuchun of Anhui, has declared he will fight the monarchy. Ni is reported to have arrived at Nanking in disguise Sunday for a long conference with Feng Kuo-chang.

Yang Shan-teh, the Tsuchun and Tai Yueh-shun, the Civil Governor of Chekiang, wired to all the newspapers on July 3 to the following effect:—

"Chang Hsun, the Tsuchun of Anhui, has wired us that he had used our name positioning for the restoration, etc. However we had no information before we received that wire and the affair suddenly

(Continued on Page 11)



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

To-day, July 4th, 1917

PROGRAMME

11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

A reception at the American Consulate General, to which all Americans, Allies, and Neutrals are invited.

In addition to the above, Allied Units of the S. V. C. and the French Co. will join with the American Co., S. V. C., in a Military Parade and Inspection. For details see announcement in newspapers.

3 p.m.

Baseball game between American Warships and Shanghai Teams. The public is invited.

8 p.m.

Dinner at the Astor House, followed by dancing and a supper on the Roof Garden at midnight. Three Bands in attendance.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES FOR SALE

We have just finished building several houses with all modern improvements, tennis lawns, flush closets, garage, etc.

These houses are for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

HOUSES FOR RENT

We have Houses for Rent in both English and French Settlements.

LAND FOR SALE

We have Land for Sale in sizes to suit purchasers. Building lots and land for mills and factories.

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BABY'S PICTURE

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SHOPS IN DUSSELDORF WRECKED BY WORKERS

Ringleaders Are Sentenced By Court-Martial; Belgians Sent To Penal Servitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 1.—There have been serious disturbances at Düsseldorf, in Germany. Crowds of workers wrecked and looted the shops, especially the bars.
The local Commander promptly shut the bars and theaters and tried the ringleaders of the rioters by court-martial. Four Belgians were sentenced to penal servitude, whilst numerous other minor sentences were inflicted on both male and female rioters.

BRITISH BABY WEEK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—This afternoon, the Queen will open a great exhibition in connection with "Baby Week." This is a movement throughout the country intended to promote infant welfare work, in order to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

Many Events On Program Of 4th

(Continued from Page 1)
officials. Other spaces are for the public. Spectators who wish to make use of the pontoon platform at the foot of the street and the other stands must be in their places not later than 11.30. In connection with this platform the officials in charge wish to assure the public that it has been constructed without consideration of expense to make it entirely safe and a strong guard of sailors will be on hand to see that there are no accidents.

The Allied and American units, S.V.C. and French Volunteers, 360 strong, under command of Lieut. Swan of the American Company and preceded by the Municipal band, will form at Ewo Jetty and proceed to the Consulate, reaching there at 11.45 for the military program. The various Allied units represented, besides the French Company, are A and B and Customs Companies (British), Shanghai Scottish, the Italian Company, Portuguese Company and Japanese Company.

At 12 o'clock, General Sammons will receive the salute to the President and review the troops, following which he will make a brief address and will introduce the Allied Consulate-General.
Members of the American Club will utilize the time between the reception and the ball game by giving a buffet tiffin to their friends in the new club quarters on Nanking Road.
The baseball match begins at 3, the Municipal Band opening its concert on the Recreation Grounds at 2.30. Foreign Consuls and other distinguished guests are to have a reserved stand for the game. The members' stand will be open to members and their ladies only, admission by ticket, but ample arrangements have been made for the public.

Following the Astor House dinner at 8 p.m. the program of evening entertainment will begin. The lobby, inner court and ball room of the hotel have been elaborately fitted up for the occasion and there will be dancing in all three spaces. Music will be furnished by Papini's orchestra, the Municipal Band and Messrs. Todd Sanborn and Harry Warren, marimbophone artist and accompanist, respectively, the former of whom came to Shanghai with the Frawley company and is now playing at the Crest Hotel. A mid-night supper on the roof garden will wind up the official program for the day. Many parties have been made up for the Astor House celebration.
The Carlton Cafe announces an American luncheon with American music to follow the reception at the Consulate and a tea dansant from 5 to 7 p.m. An American dinner will be served in the ball room from 8 to 10 o'clock, after which there will be dancing.

Shepherd's Tea Room is also announcing special Independence Day attractions.

Music For Today

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon at 2.30:—

1. March, "Liberty Bell" Sousa
 2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" Auber
 3. "America" Kennedy
 4. Sketch, "Way down in Tennessee" Knowles
 5. Intermezzo, "Kismet" Markey
 6. Two Step, "Julie" Joyce
 7. Waltz, "Phryne" Zulueta
 8. Fantasia, "In Cooland" Bidgood
 9. Two Step, "Happy Hippos" Kennedy
 10. Waltz, "Passing of Salome" Joyce
 11. Rope Dance, "In the Shadows" Finck
 12. Sketch, "The Alabama Minstrels" Knowles
 13. March, "Folle Bergere" Fletcher
 14. Two Step, "Red Wing" Mille
 15. Waltz, "Sheila" Nemo
 16. "Star Spangled Banner" Key
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Chefoo Sanitarium Stock Is Offered

New Health Resort Capitalised At \$35,000; Property Purchase Arranged

Shares in the new Chefoo Sanitarium have been offered for subscription. The capital stock is for \$35,000, 350 shares at \$100 each, which will cover the purchase of property, cost of furnishings and alterations and running expenses for the first year. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of one of the best constructed and most favorably located dwelling houses in Chefoo. It has a capacity for easily accommodating seven patients at one time. The promoters of the sanitarium have taken cognizance of the great advantages Chefoo offers as a summer health resort and its easy accessibility from many principal points. Copies of the prospectus and application forms for shares may be obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Sloe, 44 Seachuen Road.

MORE RAIN AT TSINAN

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Tsinan, June 27.—The sound that we have been longing to hear for many weeks is now abroad in the land, namely, the sound of the plowmen shouting to their animals as they drag the plow and the planting machines through the newly-moist soil. Several times recently we have had light rains. Once or twice the unsophisticated foreigner thought there surely must have fallen rain enough to make plowing possible; but each time he was told "not enough." But now at last it has come in sufficient quantity to make possible the planting of the beans, corn, and millet (it is too late for the kao-ling), and smiles are the order of the day.
The general wheat crop seems to have turned out a little better than was anticipated, as is indicated by the somewhat lower price of flour.

REFORMS FOR INDIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—The Daily Telegraph states that, in consequence of the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, the Government is preparing a scheme of administrative reform for India, especially in the Military Department. The Cabinet, assisted by experts, is closely considering the whole matter and important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
June 4. Hongkong, Sakaki Customs.
" 8. Tschita, Magasin Onio.
" 12. Osaka, Horisan.
" 15. Kobe, Capital.
" 18. New York, Balesch.
" 20. Yokohama, L. Reid Astor House.
" 26. Tokio, Butler Care Crescent.

Szechuen Province Ruled by Army When Emperor Came Back

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, June 14.—Of all the countries on earth China is indeed the strangest and of all the governments in China that of Szechuen at present is the most unheard-of. We have one man who is, nominally, Military and Civil Governor but whose authority runs no further than the city wall. We have another, without the sanction or appointment of Peking, who is virtually King of the province.

The former, Tai Kan, is truly in a pitiable position. One can hardly but be sorry for him. Everything is his but reality. He has title and office and honor but no hard cash to do anything with. Hardly a cent is coming into the Treasury. He will either need to quit soon or starve.

The latter, General Liu Tseng-hou, commands the situation. As the head, or chin-chang, of the Szechuen forces his word is law everywhere except in the city and those districts where the Yunnanese soldiers still delay. Consequently he is the real Governor of Szechuen for the time being.

That he is doing well admits of no doubt. This north-western part of the province has hardly ever been more peaceful. Business continues as usual. Travel is safe and intercourse free.

If Tai Kan is poor, Liu Tseng-hou is finding enough to go on with. His simple plan is to help himself. The tax-office money, seeing it must pass along routes protected by his men, naturally goes first to pay them. And with the soldiers satisfied the rest is easy. They are Government employees; no one can say it is wrong for the fellows to take what should come to them. We foreigners might consider such procedure somewhat irregular of course but in China we are no judges of what is correct or incorrect in government methods.

The people are naturally watching events in the north. If Tai Kan and Liu Tseng-hou have not declared independence there are reasons annexed. The two do not trust each other, it is said. And both require to keep a watchful eye on the Yunnanese in the South. Between the three factions nothing openly has been done and many are pleased that this has led to neutrality in the Peking dispute.

Nevertheless General Liu's sympathies are supposed to be pro-Yuan. The newspapers say a telegram has come to him from Tientsin, saying that those in conference there look to him and Tai Kan to keep Szechuen quiet by and by and he will be rewarded if he does this.

Wherever his sympathies lie they are not in favor of the Yunnanese. Liu is ready to strike should these Szechuen either move against Chungking or attempt to return north. And here the whole province supports him.

The Investigating Commissioners at Chungking are still trying to mediate between the Szechuenese and the Yunnanese. They have registered some slight success but the main point is still at issue. The Yunnanese are retreating further south but when they will finally leave for Yunnan is the question. The Szechuenese say at once they themselves are trying hard to remain as long as possible. The more northerly climate apparently is much better for their health.

With the attention of the army concentrated on the South some scamps have seized the opportunity to make trouble on the Western border. At Mongkong they have set up a Lama priest as Emperor and overrun this semi-Chinese Tibetan district. They are issuing proclamations, threatening

those who dare resist and having as good a time as rats generally do when the cat is away.

Two more of our missionary community are leaving for the front. Messrs. Brace and Brown who volunteered to go as interpreters with the Chinese coolies bid farewell in a day or two for this important work. Others would like to go but the question of their families prevents them.

Some have already left for the mountains. The Szechuenese officers have assured foreigners of their protection and though the political situation is not without its clouds, the opinion is that no danger will attend their going to their usual summer resorts. Hence while there is the opportunity the missionaries are making use of it. Last summer the sickness in the community emphasized the need of women and children, especially, getting away from the heat of the plain and much thankfulness is expressed to the Consul here in arranging for them to go.

GRADUATION EXERCISES

Batchelor Memorial School

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Ningpo, June 28.—The Commencement exercises of the Sarah Batchelor Memorial School, Ningpo, were held on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 27. The rooms for the exhibit of work and for the program were tastefully decorated in pennants and flowers of the school colors, yellow and white.

The principal address of the afternoon was given by Mr. T. P. Chiang, head of the English department of the Fourth Chekiang Normal School. Two of the High School graduates spoke, one on each side of the question, "Which should be emphasized first in the present re-construction of China, sanitation or the establishment of public primary schools?" Another graduate played a piano solo. Other musical numbers were the school songs, a chorus and piano music. Two very interesting numbers were from the calisthenics department, a folk dance by a group of the younger girls and an attractive hoop drill by twelve of the older students.

Mr. Liu, chairman of the city council, presented the School with a beautiful scroll and made a few remarks. Prizes were presented to four girls for efficient service during the year and diplomas awarded to three High School graduates and to nine Grammar School graduates. During the last few years this school has progressed rapidly, not so much in numbers because of lack of room but in the kind of work done by the students in all classes and departments. The standard for both teachers and pupils has been raised very much and its graduates are taking positions of responsibility and honor. Most of the credit is due Miss Dora Zimmermann, the principal, and the group of assistants she has been able to secure.

Soochow U. Middle School No. 2

Special Correspondence of The China Press

The closing exercises of Soochow University Middle School No. 2 were held at the school, 30 Quinsen Road, June 29, at 3 p.m. There were three graduates, Do I-sue, Yui Ting-ling and Tsang Van-fuh. The principal speaker on the program was Dr. Chu the Chinese Foreign Commissioner at Shanghai, while the certificates were presented to the graduates by Mr. J. W. Chiles, B. D., president of Soochow University after an appropriate talk. In addition to some music by the school, the audience was delighted with two musical numbers rendered by Misses Tsao Zok-tsun, Zee Yuen-sung, and How Mo-li, of McTear's School.

Dr. Chu said that the student should get clear in mind the true meaning of Commencement. The Chinese conception of this period in school life

was that it was the completion of work. The English idea was just the contrary that this time in the school life was really the period of beginning earnest study and investigation of life's problems. That since the realm of knowledge was boundless and an entire lifetime was too short to make material progress in the acquisition of learning the latter conception as to the meaning of the School Commencement was the more proper one.

He emphasized the need of the student having fixed aims and ideals, saying that our aims should be concerned with the betterment of society and the strengthening of the nation, and that these purposes should be pursued firmly to the end. He also spoke of the necessity of the Chinese student taking pains to make himself proficient in his own language and literature.

Fuh Tan College

Pointing out that the future China would depend on young men educated in such institutions as the Fuh Tan College, the Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General, Shanghai, addressed the 500 friends, relatives and students of that College at its annual commencement last Saturday. Sharing the honors as commencement speakers were also Hon. C. T. Wang and M. C. Tsao. The closing address was made by Mr. M. N. Zanki of the Chinese American Publishing Co., teacher of elementary law at the Fuh Tan College.

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"Fourth of July"

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY

After the Military Parade and Reception at the Consulate, the Carlton Cafe will serve an excellent American Luncheon, with excellent American Music.

After the Ball game at the Race Course, a Tea Dansant from 5 to 7 p.m.

From 8 to 10 p.m. an American Dinner will be served in the ball-room. Dancing to follow.

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It is different.

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Kr. 1,000,000 DAMAGE IN BUDAPEST RIOTING

New Claim Is For Polish King- dom To Be Under Sway Of Austrian Emperor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 1.—A message from Budapest states that the damage done in the recent franchise demonstrations is estimated to total over one million Kroner. The windows of eighty cafes and 200 shops were smashed and the goods stolen.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have arrived at Munich, accompanied by their suite, which includes the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Zurich, July 1.—During a recent debate in the Austrian Parliament, speakers declared that the new kingdom of Poland must be a monarchy incorporated with Galicia, under the scepter of the Austrian Emperor. Another speaker dwelt on the efforts being made by the Central Powers to liberate Poland, but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

Britain Not Planning For Raid On Holland

Lord Derby Says Wild Rumors Are Outcome Of Intrigue Of Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 2.—Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State for War, interviewed by the London correspondent of the Handelsblad, emphasized that, so long as Holland would remain neutral, Great Britain would respect her neutrality. German allegations to the contrary were merely preparing a pretext for an attack on Holland.

Lord Derby said: "We have no intention of sailing up the Scheldt. Such a plan has never occurred to us. The Dutch must surely know that Germany is a master of intrigue. You must ask yourselves whether Germany will always respect the neutrality of Holland."

"We shall do nothing to make Holland abandon it. No danger threatens Holland from the sea, but danger does threaten her by land. In political circles in Great Britain, there is not the slightest feeling of ill-will against Holland."

TEA DUTY TO STAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—In the House of Commons, today, in Committee on the Finance Bill, an amendment in favor of the reduction of the tea duty from 1/- to 3d per pound was negatived, without a division, after a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicating the extent to which additional revenue had come from direct as compared with indirect taxation. He said that indirect taxation in the year before the war totalled £89,000,000 and was now £110,000,000 while the corresponding figures for direct taxation were £93,000,000 in the year before the war, as compared with £466,000,000 now.

He remarked that, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement of the intention of the Government to keep the prices of some necessities at a reasonable level, if the Treasury were to make good in one direction for the higher prices of food, it was only right that it should get what it could from other sources in compensation.

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News Brevities

Talking moving pictures are the feature at St. George's Gardens this week. This is the new Edison device, the kinetophone, invented by the electrical wizard to add to the realism of motion picture acting. Tonight and tomorrow night are the last two performances of this kind. The program changes each night.

Funeral services for George Guy Burton, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who died Monday, will be held at 6 p.m. today at Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends are invited to attend.

A Memorial Eucharist for the Shanghai men who have fallen in the war will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. W. B. Lunt of Hankow sailed for America, June 30, to offer his services in connection with the war transport department.

Mr. Charles Woodhead, of the Ewo Hongkong Import Office, is dead as a result of a swimming accident according to a telegram received at the local office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Woodhead joined this firm in March, 1913.

Two more Shanghai men have been killed at the front according to despatches received yesterday. One cablegram told of the death in action June 28 of Mr. A. D. John, son of Mr. J. W. H. John of the Chinese Customs. Mr. John was formerly with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and was an early volunteer, joining the Second London Rifle Brigade. News was also received of the death in action of Lieut. Raymond Tenant de la Tour, who at the outbreak of war was Shanghai agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. He was in the 126th Infantry Regiment.

Both the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph companies yesterday announced that a telegraph censorship had been established at Peking and that telegrams for that place would be accepted only at the sender's risk.

Vessels To Arrive

From	Vessel	Arrival
London	Hitchi Maru	July 14
Ito Maru	July 28	
San Francisco	Ecuador	Aug. 25
Venezuela	July 28	
Tacoma	Canada Maru	July 4
Seattle	Yokohama Maru	July 18

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Having lighted the cigarettes of Tsang Tsan-lai and Wong Sze, his fellow curb-obstructors, and having applied the flame to his own lung-wrecker, Lee Tsang-tsz tossed the match lightly into the face of Sih Noeh-ling. This proved to be not only bad form but positively poor policy. Sih Noeh-ling made a couple of suitable remarks and the trio collaborated in slapping his face. Sih called for his mother and the delightful three slapped her face also and sat down on the curb, laughing heartily over the joke. By this time Sih had summoned his big brother from the interior of the house. The large brother happens to be a detective. He provided a thrilling surprise for Tsang, Wong and Lee. They got one week each in the Settlement Bastille.

R-r-revenge!
In 1916 Van Ah-ling served a six months' sentence on a conviction for larceny. One Sze Lai-foo, charged with complicity in the theft, was not apprehended. The other night while Van was sauntering along one of the main streets, pondering on the unknowableness of approximate eventualities, he saw Sze looking earnestly into the window of a silver shop. Dashing up Van enfolded his erstwhile friend in a close and loving embrace, shouting loudly the while for a policeman. Yesterday Sze began serving his six months.

Borrowing Trouble
Walking along at peace with the world and thinking over a choice assortment of beautiful, soul-soothing thoughts, Dzan Sung-sing had his train of cogitation wrecked when a stranger buttonholed him and asked for a loan. On being refused, Tsang San-pau, the stranger, beat Dzan lustily with his fists and then pulled off one of his wooden shoes and pounded him over the head with it. The defendant protested that he was only going to market to buy some chickens when he tried to stop

a fight and suffered the usual fate of the peacemaker. His, however, was distinctly a minority report and he was given one month and ordered expelled.

Refreshing Variant of the Hall-Bed-room Story

Wong Ah-ching, mafio, was arrested for harnessing a pony in Chengtu Road.

"Why didn't you harness the beast up in the stable?" inquired the Assessor.

"There isn't room in the stable," explained Wong.

Fined \$5.

Jumping Embankment Niagara Car Plunges Into Whirlpool Rapids

27 People Drowned And Forty Injured; Accident Caused By Washaway

(Reuter's Service)
Toronto, July 2.—Owing to a washaway, an electric car yesterday plunged over a twenty-foot embankment, into the river, on the edge of the famous Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara. Twenty-seven persons were drowned and forty injured.

VENICE IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 1.—An Austrian al-squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Murano, on the night of the 29th, without injuring anybody. Italian hydro-planes, as a reprisal, bombed Trieste on the following night.

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The person with kidney and bladder trouble hardly knows what it is to be without a backache or headache, or to enjoy a good night's sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

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stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

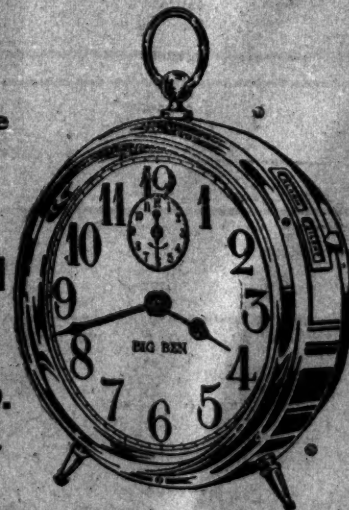
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Obituary

Mr. F. P. dos Remedios

The funeral services for the late Mr. F. P. dos Remedios, who died last Sunday, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The Rev. Father Jacquot officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. Carneiro, C. C. dos Remedios, H. Lopes, C. Ozorio, J. R. Remedios, E. H. Aquino, F. Madeira, and L. Encarnacao.

A very large gathering of relatives and friends were present. Among those who sent wreaths were As-sociacao Macaense do Socorro Hutao de Shanghai, Ewo Portuguese Staff, Ewo Chinese Insurance Staff, Shanghai Lusitano Club, Staff of Yangtze Insurance Association, Foreign Staff Ewo Insurance office, Mother and Marie, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Place Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Place Remedios and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Place Remedios, C. Candel, A. T. Betines, E. J. Pereira, J. P. Alarcoun, J. L. Carneiro, R. P. Carneiro, T. S. Pereira, Marcos Souza, J. M. E. Pereira, E. Sanches, P. Marques, J. M. Costa, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Remedios and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Collins, A. M. Oliveira, Candido and family, J. M. Oliveira, Mr. Wm. Sanford Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ludovino Encarnacao, J. M. de Figueiredo, Lizzie M. Oliveira, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Silva, C. Hang Sun, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Aquino, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sorrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Tebbutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Simoes, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Klink, Augusto d'Encarnacao, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. D. Hoffman, R. H. Allemao and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hibbard, F. M. Guedes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marques Souza, Miss Machado, Willie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Eze da Silva, R. P. Williams, L. J. Grenard, G. P. Pereira, S. J. Betines, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. N. Lopez, John H. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Lopes, Y. P. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. S. Senna, M. A. M. Rosario and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martinho-Marques, Mr. and Mrs. C. Diercks, Hy. E. Craddock, George Villars, Jose A. dos Remedios, Marie Noronha Remedios.

'Bone Dry' Law in U.S. Has Rigid Provisions

Newspapers Containing Liquor Advertisements Cannot Be Mailed To Dry Points

Some idea of the extent of the prohibition movement in the United States is given in a bulletin just received by Postmaster Everett, in regard to the mailing of liquor advertisements into dry territory.

The law went into effect July 1. According to its terms no letter, postcard, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertisement or solicitation of orders for intoxicating liquor may be placed in the mails for delivery into any state or territory or any point where the sale or advertisement of liquor is prohibited.

Twenty-four entire states come under the regulation and many towns and counties of several others. Violation is punishable by fine of \$1,000 or six months imprisonment, or both, and second offense by one year in the penitentiary.

Want All Ballplayers On Hand In Afternoon

The call is out to all the Shanghai ballplayers to be on hand this afternoon in order that the Shanghai club may put its strongest machine in the field against the Navy when the teams clash for the Challenge Cup.

The aforementioned call includes: Ollerdesen, Bills, Clapp, Reid, Pomeroy, Sokall, Portersfield, Hadley, Blanco, Leslie, Woods, Bristol, Swan, Wilhoit, Holliday, Nichols, Chapman, Hutchinson, Stevenson, Roberts, Swift, Duffy, Tinkham and any others who have been out to practise with the Red and Blue Sox or all-Shanghai teams.

A number of the Red and Blue Sox players have expressed a desire for a game between these teams following the regularly scheduled game between picked teams of handmen and sailors and stated that they would take the matter up with the committee after the championship game.

SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

Sports Correspondence

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—Having noted in your news columns this morning that the Red Sox-Blue Sox ball game scheduled for tomorrow (The Fourth) has been called off, please permit publication of this protest against such action, which the writer happens to know, was inspired by the fact that one or two players, sure (?) of their positions on the All-Shanghai Team, had booked tiffin or other engagements with which the playing of two games would interfere.

Both the Red Sox and Blue Sox have good teams and have put up good tight games. The two squads represent about twenty-three players and the writer ventures the opinion that if these twenty-odd players were consulted not more than four would be found to favor the one-game idea. Further, the few who did favor the one-game idea would be the few, who, by custom, rather than by ability, feel sure of their positions on the All-Shanghai Team.

The Red Sox-Blue Sox game scheduled for today (Tuesday) and the postponed game which was to have been played Monday were both called off to keep the men fresh for the Fourth. It is the old, old game as is usual in Shanghai and, as usual, away goes your old Red Sox-Blue Sox Series. To keep an interest in such a series and to keep the men together they must have action and the players must get a little consideration.

If the Sports Committee of The Fourth arrangements (whatever they have to do with the Baseball Club or what games shall be played is a mystery to me) had suggested that the Red Sox play the first five innings and the Blue Sox line-up the balance, harmony would have reigned, but, as it stands, there's one large growl developing. Still, even though the Reds and Blues did split the game with the Navy between them, there would still be a growl! By whom? By the three or four players who favor and who agitated the one-game idea, for, be it known, the "one-game idea" favored by them is the one nine-inning game in which they shall participate the full nine innings.

Thanking you, I am
Yours Chronically,
A Bench-Warmer.

We are informed by the Fourth of July Sports committee that the second half of the proposed double bill for today was cancelled only after consideration and owing to the strenuousness of the day's program. A number of the players are participating in the military exercises and these and others suggested that in view of the heat a three hour performance on the diamond would be wearing not only on the players but also on the crowd, who would want to get away early in order to prepare for the evening observances.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The June revolver competition, the 54th since the Club was formed, closed June 30. In the Experts class Mr. K. D. Stewart, Machine Gun Co., S. V. C., won the second bar, which promotes him to the A. I. Experts Class. In the Marksman's Class, Mr. J. T. Towns, Machine Gun Co., S. V. C., won the Experts Medal and promotion to the coveted class. The competition was 5 shots at 15 yards (Left hand) 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limits for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Targets with 2 inch inner bull's eye were used. One of the Expert Members has kindly presented an Officer's model \$8 cal. special target revolver and case to the club as a special prize. Conditions of competition for the prize will be published later. The following scores were made in the June competition:

Expert's Class	Score	Time
K. D. Stewart	179	4.00*
W. B. Sutherland	177	4.00
J. H. Farquharson	177	4.20
Miss L. Negus	174	4.30
B. S. Chapman	173	4.40
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	172	4.10
E. W. Godfrey	169	4.20
St. G. R. Clark	167	4.30
L. Kadoorie	156	4.45

* Silver bar.

Marksman's Class

J. T. Towns	170	4.20*
E. Essig	169	4.30
Miss D. Unwin	165	4.00
A. V. White	132	4.20
J. R. Chardon	128	4.50
H. W. Lambert	118	5.00
H. P. S.	200	—

* Expert's medal.

May and June Preliminary Competition 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman.

E. Essig	157*
Mrs. H. M. Mann	145*
C. Muller	157*
J. Tippin	154*
T. G. Hulthen	150*

* Marksman's class in future competitions.

Cricket

Powhattan v. S. C. C.
The Powhattan and Shanghai Cricket Clubs will play a match on Thursday and Friday evenings.

The following will represent the Powhattan Cricket Club: J. E. Cameron, H. J. Cooper, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster (Capt.), W. J. Haynes, R. W. Johnston, C. E. Peacock, V. J. S. Rumble, E. F. Thorpe, S. Vine and W. H. L. Warrenner.

Shanghai Boy Describes Life In U.S. Training Camp

Sidney Moss, Formerly Baseball Player Here, Now Stationed In Fort Riley, Kan.

Mr. Sidney Moss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss of Shanghai, and formerly pitcher and outfielder of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, is now a member of Company 7, Fourteenth Provisional Regiment, U.S. Officers' Training Camp, stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. Since being graduated from the University of Kansas, young Mr. Moss has been practicing law at Wichita. With several thousand other young men he is training to become an officer in Uncle Sam's new army. In a letter just received by his father, Mr. Moss gives a more than usually interesting description of the work now being done at his camp. Extracts from the letter follow:

As you will notice from the heading of the letter I am here being trained to take my place as an officer in the United States Army. There were some 500 applicants from Wichita who were graded by the recruiting Major as A, B, C, and D. After they were graded they were forwarded here to Ft. Riley and the successful men were ordered to report at once. Out of the 500 applicants from Wichita but two received a grade of A and I managed to be one of them. Only 20 men were selected from that City. There were 10,000 applicants for the camp, but 2,000 were chosen. At this camp is the very flower of the manhood of the Middle West—they are all carefully selected men, college bred, of refinement and of athletic inclination.

A number of these camps were started in which are to be trained the officers for the first increment of 500,000 conscripts. The most efficient men in the United States Army have been detailed to train us to lead the greatest army in the history of the United States; each man is an expert in his particular line and we are being taught in 3 months the 4 years West Point Course. We are trained from every possible angle and at the end of three months Aug. 15th, 25% will be commissioned and ordered into active service training the Conscripts. The rest will be held in reserve to take charge of the next increment. I am simply done out tonight, this has been a hard day and I can hardly hold my head erect, we drilled for five hours this morning and this afternoon marched 15 miles over mountains where we had to pick our way, with a 12 lb. gun and 52 lb. pack on our backs—all this to say nothing of our other regular duties.

I have been down here three weeks and in that time done more real work than ever before in my life. Here's our daily schedule:—
1st Call for Reveille 5.15 a.m.
Reveille 5.25 a.m.
Assembly 5.30 a.m.
Mess Call (breakfast) 5.50 a.m.

1st Call for Morning Inspection 6.20 a.m.
Drill 6.30 a.m.
1st Sergeants Call 6.35-11.30 a.m.
Mess Call (Dinner) 12.00 noon
1st Call for Drill 1.00 p.m.
Drill 1.05-4.15 p.m.
Study hour 4.20-5.30 p.m.
1st Call for Retreat 5.30 p.m.
Assembly 5.40 p.m.
Retreat 5.45 p.m.
Study hour 6.30-7.30 p.m.
Tattoo 9.30 p.m.
Call to quarters 9.45 p.m.
Taps 10.00 p.m.

This schedule works as follows: we arise and assemble at 5.30, then we come back, fold up our mattresses and sheets in a certain manner, push down stairs to wash and eat by 5.50. Immediately after breakfast we come up and sweep the floors—scrub them—once a week we wash all the windows. This is all done by 6.30. Then we drill for five hours; at 11.40 we wash for dinner, after dinner we clean our guns, and drill from 1.05 to 4.15. Then we study until time for supper (we have 8 text books on modern warfare and we study hard). Immediately after supper we study until 7.30 p.m. From 7.30 to 9.30 we spend usually in bathing, shaving and often extra studying and some class-room recitations; at 9.30 we must make our beds and be undressed by 9.45 p.m.; at 10.00 we hear the sweetest music of all taps! Its a man-sized job, all right.

We are fairly well quartered here. Each company (150 men) has its own barracks, we sleep in large "squad rooms" in each of which are fifty beds. The food is not elaborate—but we can eat stone we are always that hungry. They are very strict and work on the theory that "to discipline one must know how to be disciplined," we have the most modern equipment, newest guns, bayonets that are as sharp as razors, and all things necessary for a soldier.

Mimic warfare starts from Aug. 8 to 10. We are paid \$100 a month while in training. I have been temporarily acting as instructor here because of my previous military training and am trying to teach my men the rudiments of military training. This is a tough life but I'm husky and guess I can stand it.

Upon our shoulders rests the success or failure of the United States Army and the country has her eyes today fixed upon these training camps. Whether or not we are worthy of the confidence which has been placed in us by the mothers of our dear country, only the Lord knows. We pray each night that we may be strong enough to uphold the cherished ideals of this great nation.

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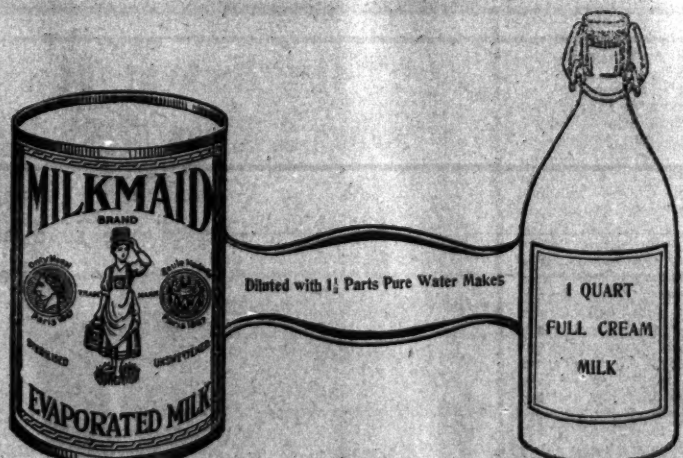
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WEATHER

Very cloudy and hot weather, with
local thunderstorms. Bad weather
on the coasts of Shantung and
Korea.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. P. Place Remedios and
family wish to tender thanks to
their friends for the kind sympathy
shown to them in their recent
bereavement and also for the beautiful
floral tributes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JULY 4, 1917

The Fourth of July—And China

IN our Fourth of July editorial
of last year, written of course
long before Germany announced
resumption of the ruthless and
criminal U-boat warfare which was
to bring the United States into the
lists against her, we said:

"They (the Americans) are at
heart a united people today, cer-
tainly more so by far than when
they fought for and won their
freedom. They divide freely and
easily amongst themselves on both
domestic and foreign policies but
war would find them as united as,
say, the present war found the
people of any nation now engaged
in it and as well prepared, spiritu-
ally at least, for the sacrifices entailed."

Our prophecy has more than
been fulfilled. The success of the
Liberty Loan and the registration
of 10,000,000 young men for war
service in one day prove far beyond
the power of words to express how
united we really are. We are more
united, indeed, than ever before in
our history, more united probably
even than Germany was when she
went into the war and certainly
more united than Germany is today.

On July Fourth, 1917, therefore,
Americans have more reason than
ever before for keeping solemnly
and joyously this great anniversary
of their freedom, independence and
union. It is going to be a big day
at home and it is going to be a big
day in Shanghai. Here all the
great fighting democracies of the
world are going to join the Amer-
ican community in celebrating this
day. China is not able to partici-
pate in the ceremonies officially,
first, because she has not entered
the war and, second, because today,
as it happens, she doesn't know
whether she is a republic, a limited
monarchy or an autocracy. But the
local Chinese officials, in their
personal and individual capacities
will also join, perhaps with more
fervor than ever in view of the
hot fight they have ahead of them,
in wishing long life and happiness
to the American Republic.

To these Chinese officials and
their compatriots who within the
week have seen their good work
of the last six years and in some
instances of 25 or more years, ap-
parently undone by Chang Hsun's
military coup at Peking, we offer
our sympathy. They have a long,
hard campaign ahead of them to
re-establish the Republic, but the
news of yesterday indicates that
the country as a whole is still with
them and that their new effort to
dethrone the Manchus may succeed
even more quickly than did that
brilliant one of 1911.

To them we would also say that
the troubles experienced by their
republic in the few chaotic years
of its existence are as natural to
newborn republics as colic is to
children. One has only to refer to
the American War of Independence,
which established the Republic of
the United States of America, or
to the French revolution, or to the
countless revolutions in South
America or even to the most recent
Russian revolution for instant and
convincing proof.

So far as the American Republic
is concerned, its early history was
almost as checkered as the Re-

public of China's has been. And
the French revolution was of course
even more turbulent.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the
Declaration of Independence, in
which he said that "these United
Colonies are and of right ought to
be, free and independent states." Jefferson died just 50 years after
he wrote the Declaration of In-
dependence, and he died as it hap-
pened on the Fourth of July, and
still those United Colonies he wrote
about were not united and they
were free only in a sense.

Jealousies, hatreds and con-
tempt flourished. The cleavage
between North and South was grow-
ing. Freedom was the word but
slavery the fact. Communications
were difficult, suspicions easy. The
Dutch, the Swedes, the Huguenots,
the Quakers, the Yankees, all had
their own parochial views of one
another. There were French and
English parties. Affairs in Europe
constantly caused schisms. States' Rights questions were sources of
constant discord.

Then came the Civil War, which
while it settled the slavery issue
left in its wake the festering "Re-
construction" period. It required
the Spanish-American War indeed,
to demonstrate that the country at
last had fulfilled the vision of the
forefathers and had come to be
free, independent and united.

It may easily prove to be the
case that this flagrant action of
Chang Hsun's at Peking will turn
out to have been the very thing
that was needed to make China
free, independent and united.

Correspondence

Lindsay Russell's Speech

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir,—For your information
I am sending you herewith a copy of
a telegram sent by the American
Association of North China to the
American Asiatic Association with
reference to the speech recently
made by Mr. Lindsay Russell, Presi-
dent of the Japan Society of New
York.

We would be glad if you can see
your way clear to give publicity to
the action taken by this Association.
By direction of the Executive
Committee,

Yours very truly,

G. L. Williams,
Acting Secretary,
American Association
of North China

Peking, June 27, 1917.

THE TELEGRAM

The American Association of North
China protests against Lindsay
Russell's speech regarding a bank-
ruptcy and receivership for China as
unjust, unwarranted by the facts,
untrue and detrimental to American
interests here; moreover it is direct-
ly contrary to the open-door in-
China policy of all nations and to the
avowed principles of America and
the Allies in fighting for the rights
of weaker nations to maintain in-
dependence and choose own govern-
ment.

Suggest you request the Japan
Society publicly to disavow responsi-
bility for the speech, expressing dis-
approval of same and giving dis-
avowal equal publicity as given the
speech.

Request publicity for this cable-
gram.

(signed)

Association.
American Asiatic Association New
York.

Peking, June 27, 1917.

'The Baby Home'

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir,—The members of the
Baby Home committee wish to tender
their most grateful thanks to all good
friends who so kindly gave their time
and money in aid of the Jubilee Sale
held on the 15th of June.

As a result of their generous efforts
we cleared \$640.00, which will be a
great help in the maintenance of the
Home and its numerous small in-
mates. Our special thanks are due to
the Nestle's and Anglo-Swiss Con-
densed Milk Co. for their very boun-
tiful contribution in the shape of milk
cocoa, milk coffee and milk chocolate,
etc., and, what is still more to the
point, the promise of a future monthly
supply of 2 doz. tins of milk and 6 tins
of Nestle's food which will be much
appreciated.

During the past three years, owing
to the munificent donations received
from Mrs. Willard P. Straight, we
have fortunately not had to appeal
very much to the Shanghai public,
already so heavily, though willingly,
taxed in connection with War Funds
and work and it is therefore all the
more gratifying to know that we still
have so many friends on whose sym-
pathy and generosity we can depend.

A large part of the sale's success
was due to our matron, Mrs. Mackin-
tosh, whose idea it was and who, with
her daughter, worked early and late
with most untiring zeal.

Yours truly,

ROSALE A. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec.
The Baby Home,
40 Weihaiwei Road.

CHIN-CHIN



The Fourth of July

Hang out that flag!

Vociferate!

Today's der Tag

We Celebrate!

Hurrah! Welcome Fourth of July.
Our flag of Glory waves on high,
And with its flutter seems to say
That we should all today be gay.
Of all the years this year we make
(When Sammie fight for Freedom's
sake)

A great rejoicing, here, out East.
A toast, oh brothers, happy Feast!
G. L.

Let the Bombs Fall Where They
May!

The following two poems on the
Fourth of July were among a batch
of eleven submitted at one time
yesterday by R. P. H. of Wayside
Road. Lack of space unfortunately
prevents the publication of all of
them but we take pleasure in giving
these two:

Washington and The Dutchman
It was at Harlem on the river, the
wind was blowing strong;
A man came swiftly to the bank, and
gazed all around;

And to his mate, in the haze, no
boat was to be found.
But in a vent around the bend, a
Dutchman was aground,
Log her, my man, give me a grant,
and take me in your Pont;
The wind is blowing, and it is grow-
ing darker all around,
But all the same, I know your name,
I'll see what can be done
For all the men there's round this
bend, sure you are Washington.
R. P. H.

To The Kaiser, July 4
William sits on his throne
And is crowing, just like a crow,
But it is no use, to make an excuse,
For you only have yourself to blame,
So you'd better come down
And all your sorrows drown,
For you will soon see, when all
comes to be
Settled up, in the near by and by,
That you are the cuss, that made
all the fuss
Along with your brother Franz
Joseph.
R. P. H.

Weather Nearing Par
Slocow, vows that the maximum
temperature yesterday was only 99.9.
It really did feel almost like 100,
didn't it?

Normal, As It Were

Can you beat the ways of the
Chinese? Recently, when the
Tuchuns were converging on the
Capital with their troops, from all
quarters and meek gentlemen in
Peking were dodging behind the
lamp-posts whenever they saw a
pistol and a uniform which looked
as though it was an accessory of
Chang Hsun, somebody cabled in
that all was calm. Now, when
Chang has absolutely collared the
headquarters, plumped a dummy
Emperor on the Throne and the
South is mustering to assert its
rights Reuter's comes along from
Peking: "Everything is peaceful."

Sir Douglas Haig reported from
Lens this morning: "This is a per-
fect haven of rest. I guarantee the
neighborhood of our big batteries as
the ideal place for anyone suffering
from nerves."

From Hindenburg, way opposite:
"This is delightfully quiet—by com-
parison with what used to be
Messines."

Horse Sense?

Yakima Pete, a packhorse famous
in the State of Washington in the
business of carrying tourists over the
mountains, is dead from a fall. It
is said of this horse that he could
smell a flask of whiskey in hundreds
of pounds of baggage disposed on
his back and would buck and kick
until he was free of it—Columbia
State.

Nicholas, Constantine, et al. to
Chang Hsun: "When you know as
much as we do, you'll wish you
hadn't done it."

THE JOSS MAN.

Topics In Brief

It is a wise bride who knows where
her Cupid or conscription—Pitts-
burg Gazette-Times.

Well, the Danish West Indies seem
to have got in under the flag just in
time to have a little excitement—
Charleston Mail.

The pacifist campaign really has
done some good. Nothing else could
be so effective in making the country
fighting mad—Philadelphia North
America.

Go to it, Haig! You have the entire
summer and the whole of Germany
before you—Savannah News.

China's New Constitution An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing
Hua College, Peking; and Author
of "The Legal Obligations arising
out of Treaty Relations between
China and Other States" (in the
press.)

(Concluded.)

Practice In Brazil
In the case of Brazil, the lines of
demarcation are expressed as follows:
The federal government shall not
interfere in matters pertaining
peculiarly to the states, except:

1. To repel foreign invasion, or
the invasion of one state by an-
other.
2. To maintain the federal re-
publican form of government.
3. To re-establish order and tran-
quillity in the states, upon the
requisition of their respective
governments.
4. To secure the execution of the
federal laws and judgments
(Art. 6).

Within these limits the states are
given the following powers:—

- I. The power to levy taxes:
(1) Upon the exportation of
merchandise produced in their
own territory.
- (2) Upon rural and city real estate.
- (3) Upon the transfer of property.
- (4) Upon industries and profes-
sions.

II. The exclusive right to regulate:
(1) Stamp taxes, affecting acts
emanating from their respective
governments and concerning
their internal affairs.- (2) Contributions relating to their
postal and telegraphic service.

III.—The right to "levy duties on
imports of foreign goods only
when such goods are intended for
consumption within their own
territory, the proceeds of the duty
reverting, however, to the federal
treasury."

IV. The right to "establish telegraph
lines between different points of
their own territories, and between
these points and those of other
states which are not provided with
a federal telegraph service, the
Union reserving the right to
acquire such lines when the
general interest may require it"
(Art. 9).

The things which are forbidden to
the states are as follows:

- I. "To tax federal property or re-
venue or services in charge of the
Union" (Art. 10).
- II. "To impose taxes on the pro-
ducts of a state, or of a foreign
country, when in transit through
the territory of another state, or
when going from one state to
another, or upon the vehicles,
whether by land, or water, by
which they are transported."
- III. "To establish, subsidize, or
interfere with the exercise of re-
ligious worship."
- IV. "To enact retroactive laws" (Art.
11).
- V. "To refuse credit to the public
documents of Union, or of any
state, of a legislative, administra-
tive, or judicial character."
- VI. "To refuse to recognize the
currency, whether coin or paper,
put into circulation by the federal
government."
- VII. "To make or declare war among
themselves, or to employ reprisals."
- VIII. "To refuse the extradition of
criminals requested by the courts
of other states, or of the federal
district in conformity with the
laws of Congress relating to this
subject (Art. 66).

Future Desiderata

So much for the actual merits of
the new constitution. It remains for
us to look at the other side of the
shield. For it cannot be pretended
that this document is all perfection
and spotless. But, in assuming this
attitude we have no wish to play the
role of the carping critic. In fact,
one need never indulge in destructive
criticisms if one's heart is in the sub-
ject, or if one's mind is open to reason.
As long as human nature is imperfect,
perfection in human affairs is im-
possible of attainment. The most we
can do is to approximate what
mathematicians call the absolute
quantity. Therefore, admirable as
China's new constitution is, it cannot
but have its faults or imperfections.
And this fact the constitution itself
admits when it provides that the
principles it embodies may be amended
in accordance with the rules estab-
lished thereunder.

Detailed Definition Of Law

To begin with, the document will
achieve greater good if, instead of
being so compact, it is drawn up in
greater detail. And this is especial-
ly true of the various important
provisions. Such and such a thing
cannot be done "except in accord-
ance with law"—a proviso which
recurs almost as frequently as the
recurring decimal. But the law is
incomplete and is still being over-
hauled in the process of judicial re-
form. Accordingly, much the better
plan will be to establish the law in
the constitution itself. The details
may be worked out later by Parlia-
ment, but the constitution ought to
indicate clearly the broad principles
for the future guidance of the
legislators. Of course, by its every
briefly and compactness, the con-
stitution is rendered most flexible
and adaptable to the circumstances
whenever arising. This flexibility,
however, is liable to be miscon-
strued and erroneously acted upon.

Under the circumstances, it is, per-
haps, safer to define the law then
and there, wherever necessary.

Explicit Protection Of Law

Again—and this is descending
into particulars—the provisions in
regard to the instituting of legal
proceedings may be more lengthy
than they are at present worded.
From the point of view of the
lawyer, the very abruptness of the
new provisions in this connection is
disappointing. Now that the re-
public is definitely committed to a
task of reforming the judicial
system in accordance with Western
standards, it seems highly desirable
that the articles concerning matters
of legal rights or for the redress of
grievances should be expressed in
greater detail. And this is what
occurs in the other constitution, for
the simple reason that a people re-
cently emancipated from the fetters
of autocracy and semi-terrorism
should know exactly how they stand
in if they happen to be brought before
the law. Such an attitude detracts
in no way from the merits of the
laws that are to be established or
formulated in conformity with the
principles of the constitution. But
to provide for the fundamentals
concerning the universal protection
of the law in the constitution is to
safeguard twice over what protec-
tion will be accorded under the
statute law.

For example, in addition to the
writ of *Habeas Corpus*, there should
be provisions regarding the kind of
punishments which ought never to
tarnish the statute book of the re-
public. To ensure a speedy trial
for an accused person, or to protect
him from illegal detention or con-
finement, etc., is insufficient. The
constitution ought also to provide
that, if a prisoner is to be tried, he
may be tried by a jury. Or that
excessive bail should not be required,
nor excessive fines imposed, nor
cruel and unusual punishments in-
flicted (Art. 8, American Amend-
ments). And, as regards the method
of conducting a trial, the constitu-
tion should certainly taboo any at-
tempt to revive the tortures or
other unfair means to extort the
prisoner's involuntary confessions.
In a word, the constitution should
hold up for the public gaze a system
of administering the laws which is
at once just, unobjectionable, and
worthy of an age of progress and
civilization.

Checks On Financial Appropriations
Finally, the provisions regarding
the right of financial control by
Parliament are not precise enough.
According to the new constitution
the money required by the execu-
tive for the administration of
government will be voted by the
legislature once a year, and an ac-
count of the moneys expended by
the Administration will also be sub-
mitted to Parliament once a year.
That is to say, those who are to
spend the money will go to those
who are to grant the same only
once in twelve months, and the
rendering of accounts will also be
only once in twelve months. If the
budget voted is insufficient to run
the government machinery or any
department thereof, executive may
independently appropriate whatever
is necessary from a specific sum of
money set aside for emergency pur-
poses, known as the Contingent
Funds. But the consent of Parlia-
ment to the spending of this excess
or surplus appropriation must be
obtained at the next Parliamentary
session (implicitly, when the ac-
counts for the last budget year are
presented to the people's representa-
tives for approval).

Now this Parliamentary control
over financial appropriations is in-
sufficient to check any abuses from
being committed. It is also provid-
ed, it is true, that all moneys to be
issued or expended must first be
approved by the Board of Audit, and
further, the appointment of the
Auditor being approved by the
Senate, he is responsible to that
body for any leakage of public
funds. But all these are methods of
cure rather than of prevention. To
refuse to sanction the expending of
the surplus expenditure unbudgeted
for, or to hold the Chief Auditor
responsible for any leakage to mis-
appropriation, is not enough. The
money having been spent, or the
leakage having occurred, Parlia-
ment can only censure the officials
concerned or demand their dismissal
and, perhaps, also compel the re-
stitution of the public funds wrong-
ly expended or carelessly issued.
Suppose these officials are unable
to pay; then what will Parliament
do?

At any rate, the prospect is un-
inviting. The old adage is true here
as elsewhere: Prevention is better
than cure. The wise plan is to
adopt the English procedure. Name-
ly, to require also that before the
Contingent Funds can be touched
at all, the consent of Parliament
must first be obtained. Or, if the
latter is not in session, then that of
the Parliamentary Committee is to
be secured. This process is but a
repetition of the voting on the an-
nual budget, or a mere preliminary
thereto, according as the extra ap-
propriation is voted before or after
the budget proper. If this extra
appropriation is made before the
budget, it can be included within
the next budget. And if it occurs
after the budget, it will of course
be reported together with the other
appropriations and expenditures in
the next rendering of Public Ac-
counts.

In this way the representatives of
the tax-payers are able to keep
constant track of their elector's
money. If the expenditure is neces-
sary, Parliament can assent to it
then just as well as after it is spent.
But if the expenditure is unwarranted,
the people's representatives can
refuse their assent then and there,
rather than find fault with it after

(Continued on Page 7)

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The City And Fortress Of Metz

At the point where the Moselle is joined by the Sella, and makes its way to the Rhine along sundry different arms, stands the ancient city and fortress of Metz. It is the capital of German Lorraine, in the Imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine, 99 miles northwest of Straßburg, and 176 miles due east of Paris. Recent events have rather discredited fortresses; but as fortresses went before the war, Metz was regarded, by many, as the strongest fortress in the world. It was always a place of great strategic importance. The Roman, who ever chose his strong places with a judgment which all the centuries since have only confirmed, early fastened on Metz, or Mediomatrix, as he called it, as one of his outpost cities. He fortified it with care, supplied it with water by means of the mighty aqueduct the remains of which still exist, and, in the days of the emperors, threw out from it his great military roads to Toul, Langres, Lyons, Straßburg, Verdun, Rheims, and Trier.

Under the Romans, Mediomatrix flourished, as all great fortresses in those times were wont to flourish; but it was an outpost city, and as the Empire began to weaken, and the legions were withdrawn within an ever-narrowing circle, Metz, like many other great cities and strongholds, was submerged by the barbarian tide. In the Fifth Century Attila the Hun came against it with his hordes, and took it, and the Roman legions knew it no more. Later on it came into the possession of the Franks, and was made the capital of the Frankish Kingdom of Austrasia. Then, after the disruption of the great Frankish realm under the Carolingians, it was included in the Kingdom of Germany. From the beginning of the Thirteenth Century it was a free imperial city.

And so Metz grew in importance and prosperity. It was the see of a succession of famous bishops, who ranked amongst the great ecclesiastical princes of the Middle Ages; whilst it was from Metz, in 1356, that the Emperor Charles IV issued his famous Golden Bull, definitely settling the law of the imperial elections. One of the great episodes in the history of Metz is, of course, its heroic defense against the Emperor

Charles V by Francis, Duke of Guise, who held the city for France. Henry II of France had captured the city, largely through treachery, in 1552, and almost immediately it became necessary for him to hold it against the forces of the Emperor. Francis, Duke of Guise, the French general, defied all the efforts of the Emperor to regain possession of the city, and Metz thence onwards, until 1870, remained in French hands.

During the years which followed its capture by the French it declined steadily in importance. Its population dwindled from something like 60,000 to about 23,000. It, however, retained its character as a fortress and, in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, that great fortress builder, Vauban, reconstructed all its works and brought them into line with the needs of the day. For the next 200 years Metz figured but little in French history, and then suddenly, within a few weeks of the outbreak of the war, in 1870 as the Germans gradually completed their investment of the fortress, and Marshal Bazaine and all his men were shut up within the ring of forts, all the world found itself talking about the place. Metz was invested for fifty-four days. The Prussians simply sat down before it, as they did before Paris, and waited.

On October 14, 1870, Metz capitulated—the first time in all its long history that it had fallen before an attacking force—and Marshal Bazaine and the whole army of the Rhine surrendered to the Prussian commander-in-chief, Prince Frederick Charles. The surrender has never been fully explained. Marshal Bazaine had an effective fighting force of over 100,000 men, and the surrender was so timed that it set the great effort then being made to relieve Paris. In 1873, after his return from captivity in Prussia, Marshal Bazaine was court-martialed for dereliction of duty, and condemned to suffer degradation and the extreme penalty. This latter penalty, however, was commuted to twenty years' seclusion. He was imprisoned in the Ile St. Marguerite, but escaped in 1874 and fled to Spain. Since 1870 Metz has been immensely strengthened, and now it ranks with Straßburg as one of the great bulwarks on the western frontier of Germany.

China's New Constitution

(Continued from Page 6)

It has been expended. The sovereignty of the people is supreme, and this is especially true of financial matters. It is the people who have to pay the taxes and keep the government machinery going; so it is surely their prerogative to say just when or how their money is to be spent. This is no incursion on the executive's power to initiate financial legislation. It is merely the axiom of popular sovereignty re-illustrated.

Conclusion
We have come to the end of our discussion, and our task is all but done. We have traced the history of constitutional development in China. We have taken the new constitution piecemeal and analysed it article by article. We have also estimated the virtues as well as the weaknesses of this epochal document. And in doing so we have compared it provisions with those of other constitutions and seen just in what other democracies they have their kindred spirits.

The task has not been congenial, but like the patient climber up a steep height, our efforts, do not go unrewarded. The ascent means arduous toil, but once the summit is reached, we forget all our hardships in the beauties of the panorama which lie spread before us. For it is only from this vantage point that we can gain an accurate idea of the surrounding country of the whole constitution. Here we see constitutional development, and there the farmsteads of the rights of citizens. In the distance we see the more substantial urban-like structures of presidential government, cabinet government, the judiciary, and still further we discern the aspiring steeples of Parliament. And above all, though, strictly speaking, fundamentally underlying all, our eyes follow the course of the meandering stream of the Constitutions as it winds in and out of throves and villages, houses and churches, to join the brimming river of Democracy.

At the moment of concluding this discussion (June 11) the air is rife with rumors of ominous portents. The present Parliament is to be dissolved by force and a new Parliament will be convened; the Permanent Constitution which is nearly finished with the exception of a few

more articles, is to follow the lead of the M. P.'s that made it, and a new one re-drafted. If events will turn out as the seers presage, then it is a thousand pities that, when the *magnum opus* of erecting a new Permanent Constitution is all but completed, the work should be utterly suspended and further progress at the eleventh hour rendered impossible. The new constitution may not be absolutely perfect, and we have indicated its minor weaknesses. But let him who is without sin cast the first stone. For, when all the factors and the surrounding circumstances are considered, it will be admitted that the constitution as completed so far has everything to commend its acceptance. And even if the present Parliament has not accomplished aught else, the fact that it has made this Permanent Constitution will always be remembered with gratitude by the nation. It may be that a charter to be drawn up *de novo* may be superior, but such a charter is not what rumors say is being aimed at by those who now agitate for the dissolution of the present Parliament. Such dissolution by illegal means of a legally constituted body is itself a bad omen. If so, the outlook for the resultant new charter cannot be reassuring.

As to who is responsible for the present ugly crisis, we prefer to abide by the verdict of posterity.

We live in too close proximity to the kaleidoscope changes of these anxious days, and so our vision is apt to be blurred and indistinct. The impartial onlooker, however, who is separated from these events by the distance of time will no doubt obtain a truer perspective to enable him to form a fairer judgment.

Nevertheless, we need not be despondent. The crisis is not unexpected in the inevitable order of natural phenomena. If Democracy, so recently emancipated from the shackles of hydra-headed Absolutism or its numerous prototypes, is to survive, its path can not be all strewn with roses. It must, like the growing plant, fight its way through thorns and barbed wire to gain the greater light and sunshine of Liberalism. But Liberalism will triumph eventually. Democracy is like the center of gravity which, distort it how we will, always will recover its true level. We may not know just what are the obstacles which will have to be surmounted. But this much seems to be vouchsafed to us from past experience. Democracy may be ignored at one moment, or trodden down at the next, but in the end it will come out "top dog." And its perpetual refrain since the dawn of history is that of the brook:—

"For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$620 Sa.
Chartered	\$59 10a.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342 1/2
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yangtze	\$190 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	Tls. 118a. Sa.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 33 Sa.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.00
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Itaub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$117 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 94 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 64 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 Sa.
Wahaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$0 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 155 B.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 63
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 37 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.70 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5.00 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 150
Industrials	
Bulder Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Langkai	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 1/2 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$60
Cheney Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$0 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemperak	Tls. 10 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 B.
Domination	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Permat	Tls. 3 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.05
Seeloo	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 Sa.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.50
Sungala	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungel Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sun Manggis	Tls. 0.23 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.23 1/2
Taipung	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tobong	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zinghee	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
G. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 73 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 1/2 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 30, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 91 = Tls. 1.10

@ 72.3 = Mex. \$1.52

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.05

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/9 = Tls. 5.33

exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$7.37

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank Rate of Discount

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London

India

Paris

New York

New York

Hongkong

Japan

Batavia

Bank's Buying Rates

London

London

London

London

Paris

New York

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of

June:

Tls. 5.03

Tls. 5.47

Tls. 4.41 (nom.)

Tls. 1.04

Tls. 1.85

Tls. 2.95

Tls. 3.56

Tls. 1.50

Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma	20,900	20,900
Amherst	2,196	66,000
Anglo-Dutch	70,000	70,000
Anglo-Java	133,800	133,800
Ayer Tawah	27,800	29,950
Batu Anam	19,447	19,447
Bukit Toh Alang	15,020	15,020
Bute	12,206	12,206
Chemperak	9,226	11,423
Cheng	16,560	16,560
Consolidated	38,709	38,709
Domination	38,897	38,897
Gula Kalumpung	114,060	110,316
Shipped to London	150,472	97,456
Cocoanuts	354,000	354,000
Rainfall (inches)	3 1/2	3 1/2
Java Consolidated	64,000	64,000
Kamunting	18,594	18,594
Kapala	7,167	7,167
Kapayang	10,330	10,330
Kota Bahroe	45,447	44,819
Kroewek	31,500	31,500
Langkat	51,125	58,753
Padang	25,900	25,900
Permat	12,437	12,437
Rapah	10,000	10,000
Samagaga	12,588	12,588
Semambu	9,528	9,528
Senawang	35,717	35,717
Shanghai-Malay	11,154	11,154
Shanghai-Kiebang	10,520	10,520
Shanghai-Seremban	10,211	10,211
Shanghai-Pahang	17,042	17,042
Shanghai-Sumatra	45,860	53,510
Sun Manggis	17,400	17,400
Sungel Duri	17,552	17,552
Taipung	26,000	26,000
Tanah Merah	70,000	69,000
Tobong	5,416	5,416
Ulobri	57,700	57,700
Zinghee	57,700	57,700

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 1 was 79 tons."

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Kota Bahroe Pays New Dividend

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. E. Jenner Hogg presided, supported by Messrs. Y. Meyer, William Murray and T. E. Trueman, directors. The total number of shares represented was 16,423.

The chairman's speech was as follows: "The year under review has been one of many difficulties and anxieties but the result, under the circumstances, may fairly be considered a good one. The net profit for the year, amounting to Tls. 168,165.36, undoubtedly is a large decrease as compared with that of the previous 12 months, which amounted to Tls. 253,016.28 but as you know the heavy rise in silver has greatly affected our Tael earnings and whereas for the year ending March 31, 1916, we had an average exchange of Tls. 97 equal to S. \$100, we are this year working on an average of Tls. 72 1/2 equal to S. \$100 and the unsold stock of rubber on March 31 is calculated at Tls. 67 1/2."

"Before I go into further details in connection with our accounts, there are one or two matters relating to the working of your estates which I would like to touch upon although I have, as usual, provided in our report very full facts and figures. In the first place, you will see that our acreage under cultivation is increasing and I am sure you will regard this fact with satisfaction. Although we hope that it may be far distant, we are constantly reminded that a time may come when a lower level of rubber prices may prevail and, if such time arrives, the larger estates will stand the best chance of meeting any such crisis, as with good management, it must necessarily follow that their cost of production will work out more favorably than that of smaller estates. In the case of Gunung Rapat, our whole area is already utilized. At Kota Bahroe, we have 821 acres under cultivation and a further 50 acres ready to plant up, but there still remains the very large area of 2,855 acres unutilized with the exception of certain spaces needed for building sites.

"The company has already been approached by persons wishing to acquire blocks of land at Kota Bahroe both for mining and agricultural purposes, but land is increasing in value as a consequence of the government's disinclination to sell any further reserves and, in refusing to part with any of the company's property, your directors have had in mind the possibility of planting up larger blocks on this estate at some future time. Anticipating a very natural question, I would say that the reason we have not concentrated upon opening up larger blocks on such prolific estates as Canning and Sikamat is that we cannot, at present, see our way to secure with certainty a sufficient and permanent labor force.

"At Canning Estate we now have 300 acres planted and a further extension of 100 acres in contemplation during the current year. There still remains a balance of 316 acres undeveloped. At Sikamat we have extended to 272 acres, leaving a balance of 172 acres. Both of these estates have given remarkably

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Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

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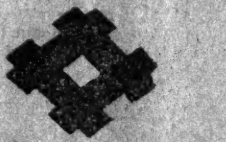
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SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto,

Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi,

Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai,

Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Kukunaka, Kurume, Honolulu, San

Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General

Foreign Exchange Business, Travel-

lers' and Commercial Letters of

Credit Correspondents throughout

the World.

S. KAWAHARA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Financial Notes

The total output for the year ending June 30th, 1917, from the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., is 104,531 pounds, against an estimate of 100,000 pounds.

was never likely to become liquid. The sum in question amounted to Tls. 112,646.49, and your directors are now recommending you to authorize that this amount be written off development and asset accounts. The apportionment of the sum proposed to be written off Development Account is a very large one, but the book value of the "Estate and Development Accounts" represents a high cost per acre and the board has no hesitation in recommending that the value should be written down. In view of the actual cash position of the company, your directors feel that they would not be justified in recommending a higher Final Dividend than 55 cents per share and they hope the shareholders will agree to this distribution. The total dividend will thus be Tls. 1 for the year.

"I should again like to record the directors' appreciation of the work done by the company's officials in Shanghai and in the Straits. Last year the shareholders were good enough to mark their appreciation of the work of the estate managers and assistants by authorizing the payment of a bonus to these gentlemen and the directors would like to suggest a similar gratuity on this occasion amounting, as before, to about 10% on salaries with the proviso that this arrangement applies to all who have served the company throughout the period involved and who are still in the company's service. The amount appearing in the statement now before you is Tls. 1,020.43, and the allowance we now recommend will amount to about the same sum.

"Last year the board also proposed to the shareholders to make a contribution to charitable war funds. While of course, the directors submit to the wishes of the shareholders in such matters, they think it only right to point out that the position at the present time has somewhat changed, inasmuch as the new export tax on rubber has been instituted and is, of course a contribution to Imperial funds, while moreover, it is not improbable that in the near future a tax on the Company's earnings may also come into force. For this reason the directors do not themselves propose any voluntary contribution.

"The date at which we have to hold our Annual Meeting has been found by many people to be very inconvenient and with the consent of the shareholders, the directors consider it will be very advisable to make a change. In order to comply with the provisions of the Hongkong Ordinances, there must not be an interval of more than 15 months from the date of the preceding General Meeting. If therefore we close our financial year on June 30, next year, instead of March 31, this will postpone our annual meeting for three months, and we shall be able to comply with the regulations. The next financial period will thus extend to 15 months and thereafter the financial year will, of course, be 12 months as usual. Although not absolutely necessary, we have thought it better to obtain the shareholders' approval in the form of a resolution, which will be proposed shortly.

"I will now propose the First Resolution 'That the Report and

Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1917, as printed be passed." Before putting this Resolution to the Meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may wish to ask."

No questions were asked and the resolution was seconded by Mr. T. E. Trueman and carried.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"That the balance standing at credit of Profit and Loss account viz Tls. 189,133.26 be disposed of as follows:—

Tls.

To pay a final dividend of 55 cents per share making one Tael for the year... 71,500.00

To write off Development Account... 109,693.26

To write off Bullocks and Carts... 605.87

To write off Plant and Machinery... 1,543.60

To write off Wells and Water Supply... 802.96

To carry forward to next year's Accounts... 4,987.77

Tls. 189,133.26

Proposed by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg and seconded by T. E. Trueman.

That Mr. E. Jenner Hogg be re-elected a director of the company.—

Proposed by Mr. J. A. Sudka and seconded by Mr. W. Mahon.

That Mr. T. E. Trueman be re-elected a director of the company.—

Proposed by Mr. W. Mahon and seconded by Mr. W. McMurray.

That a bonus be paid to the estate managers and assistants who have been with the company during the last financial year and still continue in their employ. The amount of the bonus to be equivalent to about 10% of their salaries, the exact amount being decided by the directors.—Proposed by Mr. V. Meyer and seconded by Mr. W. Mahon.

That the current financial period be made to extend from April 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and thenceforward the financial year to commence on July 1 and terminate on June 30.—Proposed by Mr. W. McMurray and seconded by Mr. V. Meyer.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for Shanghai and Penang at an annual remuneration of Tls. 400 per annum.—Proposed by Mr. W. McMurray and seconded by Mr. J. A. Sudka.

This was all the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be posted today.

That the current financial period be made to extend from April 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, and thenceforward the financial year to commence on July 1 and terminate on June 30.—Proposed by Mr. W. McMurray and seconded by Mr. V. Meyer.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for Shanghai and Penang at an annual remuneration of Tls. 400 per annum.—Proposed by Mr. W. McMurray and seconded by Mr. J. A. Sudka.

This was all the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be posted today.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.
Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Hunt, K.C.M.G.
W. E. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Branch undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors:

\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman].
A. H. Crompton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hobe, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,745,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 44, Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Haikou, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan) Hongkong, Tsingtau, (Chendie) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dainy, (Dairen) O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 40,000,000
Capital Paid-up 20,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Honolulu, New York, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

34 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Genoa, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, Santos, Montevideo, San Paulo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,225,421 (about \$227,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tingri, Dajember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund... H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota, Bahr (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

Amusements

TONIGHT!

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"CHARLIE'S STORMY ROMANCE"

In Four Parts

It is a scream. It is a riot of fun every foot packed with mirth.

SHOWING ALSO

"Death or Divorce"

A Thrilling Drama Knocked Under Water in Three Parts

AND

A New Gaumont Graphic

With Latest World Events

This Remarkable and Splendid Programme will be Exhibited

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

4th and 5th July, 1917

THE

Olympic Theatre

PRESENTS

TONIGHT

The Year's Greatest Success

KELCEY AND SHANNON

IN

"AFTER THE BALL"

IN FIVE PARTS

Taken from Chas. K. Harris' World Greatest Song: One of the Finest Feature Photo-Plays Ever Shown.

SHOWING ALSO:

"NEW COMEDIES"

AND

LATEST EVENTS ON THE

"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

Sicawei Weather Report

2.—The barometers have continued falling everywhere on the Chinese continent. Fine weather with intense heat and moderate S.E. to S.W. breezes.

3.—Very fine weather; barometer still falling with gentle Southerly breezes.

Tuesday, June 3, 1917.

WEATHER, 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Canton, mm. 753.92 753.78

..... inches 29.68 29.67

Variation mm. from 9 a.m. .. 1.92 1.45

Variation mm. from 12 p.m. .. 10.24 10.97

Direction 2 sw

Wind 11 16

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 6	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	..	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	..	San Francisco	Ohmiba	Am.	P. & S. S. Co.
22	10.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 5	03.30	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shimabara	Bus.	E. V. F.
7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Ohkubo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	do	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	do	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	..	do	Asuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 6	11.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	Singapore & Bangkok	Palatia	Sw.	E. A. Co.
22	11.00	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hein Fehlis	Br.	B. & S.
4	4.00	Ningpo	Hein Fehlis	Br.	B. & S.
5	5.00	Ningpo	Hein Fehlis	Br.	B. & S.
6	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
6	11.30	Amoy, Jintong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Hongkong & Canton	Singap.	Br.	B. & S.
10	..	D.L. Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
13	..	Takao via F'chow & K'long	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 4	2.00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
4	4.00	Tientsin & Newchwang	Hainkong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	11.00	Dalny & Newchwang	Shaoxing	Br.	B. & S.
5	..	Dalny & Tientsin	Hainkong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	..	Wladivostok	Shimabara	Bus.	E. V. F.
7	10.30	Tientsin, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenckler	Br.	B. & S.
7	..	Hankow, Yochow	Paotina	Br.	B. & S.
9	1.30	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
10	3.00	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
11	..	D.L. Antung	Wachow	Jap.	S. M. E.
13	5.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
15	..	Tientsin, Dalny & Tientsin	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 4	4.00	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
4	..	Hankow	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	..	Hankow	Kiangto	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	..	Hankow	Taka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	..	Hankow	Fungting	Br.	B. & S.
6	..	Hankow	Changshing	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	..	Hankow	Wangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	..	Hankow	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	..	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	Hankow	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9	..	Hankow	Kiangyue	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9	..	Hankow	Taiwan maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
9	..	Hankow	Luohu	Br.	B. & S.
10	..	Hankow	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
10	..	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 2	Ningpo	Kiangtung	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
3	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CLW
3	Hankow	Taka maru	1766	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
3	Swatow	Shaoxing	1897	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
3	Hongkong	Montague	3953	Br.	O. P. O. S.	Wooming
3	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	1436	Jap.	S. M. E.	SMRW
3	Tientsin	Hainkong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 3	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	W. H. W. C'foo & Tientsin	Koonshing	3283	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	Ningpo	Kiangtung	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 4, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on July 5, at 5 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, July 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on July 12, at 5 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Persia Maru, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on July 6. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom jetty at 5 p.m. on Friday, July 6. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agents.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched from on July 17, at 5 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, July 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Shanyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y. K wharf on Wednesday, July 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIEN & NEWCHWANG.—The str. Hainkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

DALNY and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shaoxing, Capt. H. J. Hobbs, will leave on Wednesday, July 4, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIEN.—The str. Hainkong, Capt. MacKenzie, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Singan, Capt. M. McDonald, will leave on Saturday, July 7, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIEN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIEN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIEN, DALNY and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung Wharf on July 15, at 5 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIEN.—The str. Taichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on July 21 at 5 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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"TAICHI MARU" (1,201 tons) Capt. H. Ueda, June 30 July 2

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, July 10, 12

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Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
PAORI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am e-b.	190	2	43	McPeckers
PAORI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am e-b.	197	2	45	Delano
YTPDW	Apr. 13	Cruise	Oniros	Am e-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
PAORI	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samsat	Am e-b.	248	4	33	Proctor
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am e-b.	370	4	52	Parille

The French gunboats D. de Lacaze and Decleuse, the Japanese gunboats Fushiro, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

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